

Wooden ships are coming back into use, but the day of sailing ships has passed forever.

Of course, the man with a clear conscience can sleep better in church than in a burlesque show.

If you must steal a busy man's time, it is better to use it in telling a funny story than a tale of woe.

Conservative dressers draw the line at those loud yellow shirts some of the young men are wearing.

Job had so many afflictions that he might almost qualify as the original ultimate consumer.

Food for thought and food for powder are the two varieties that the trusts do not monopolize.

Instead of getting into a Holy war the Turk is finding that he got into a war that is a holy terror.

What worries one or two remaining monarchs is that Russia made the abolition idea look so easy.

Only good thing that has come out of the war so far is that it makes everybody study geography.

England's belated agricultural propaganda may be made successful by glowing the seas night and day.

It is all right for two hearts to beat as one when it can be demonstrated that one meal ticket will feed two.

London reports the food question as serious in Great Britain, but is there a place on earth where such is not the case?

The rest of the world ought to be grateful to Korea. A trade item says it consumes one-fifth of all the red pepper.

China is to stamp out the last vestige of the opium trade. The world is certainly making a speed record of progress.

One advantage in plowing up your lawn and using the ground to grow potatoes will be that you won't have to mow the lawn.

Don't be extravagant with your hat trimming. If you can't really afford a genuine onion or cabbage leaf get an imitation.

There was a time when people wept over "Darling Nellie Gray." Nowadays it takes a Hawaiian song to make them feel sentimental.

At any rate, the loss of his crown around a neck has Romanoff to it, something of the world.

The magician whose favorite phrase was "now you see it and now you don't see it," might be quoted in connection with European political systems.

A London oculist says white clothing on children causes defective vision. He doesn't say how the mother of the children manages to make them keep the clothing white.

Gardening will help to meet cost of living, but the problem cannot be disposed of owing to the impossibility of locating a small coal mine or wood lot in every back yard.

It is far cheaper to call in a specialist these days for rheumatism than to resort to the old-fashioned, simple remedy of carrying an Irish potato in the pocket.

The women workers, according to the French minister of munitions, excel in delicacy of touch. We don't know anything about the delicacy, but we'll admit she excels in the persistency of touch.

Just why it is a woman can go bare-chested in a blizzard and not have pneumonia is almost as much of a mystery as why a man can leave off his flannels in March and arrive at the undertaker's in less than a week.

It is predicted that we will soon be wearing potatoes as watch charms. Such a regardless display of wealth should be discouraged.

With facilities for gardening and military training, even the man who does not golf may find some means of employing his leisure.

A Seattle banker has been given a sentence of "one to ten years" for stealing \$1,500,000. What would they have done to him if he had been caught shooting craps?

The old-fashioned person who formerly complained of too much potato in the codfish ball now complains of too much codfish in the potato ball.

What would the medical expert do if somebody should ask him to verify his figures that every time a man coughs he releases 20,000,000 grippe germs?

We suppose Emperor William thinks we are deficient in military leadership, but he wouldn't think so if he could hear our street corner strategists win battle after battle any old day.

An expert's opinion is that farmers don't make "big money" like steel plants and powder factories because the farmer is not a chemist, an engineer and soil expert as he should be—something but a farmer.

WAR WORKERS ARE TO BE PROTECTED

Standards Will Not Be Lowered to Increase Production, Government Says.

CONVICT LABOR RESTRICTED

Governor Rye of Tennessee Signs Bill Abolishing Lease System in That State October 18, 1918—Other News of Workers' World.

War conditions entailing vast amounts of extra work will not be allowed to interfere with hard-won standards of protection for the health of labor. The government's position was made plain by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in response to inquiries by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale university, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation. He said: "Those who serve in our industries are as necessary to successful prosecution of the war as are the fighting forces. The increase and maintenance of our naval strength will call for maximum output, sustained effort, and unimpaired labor power. The fitness of our industrial army must be safeguarded. Testimony from Europe indicates that a policy of lowering protective standards to increase production, in war as well as in peace, is a mistake, and defeats the very purpose sought."

Governor Rye of Tennessee has signed a bill abolishing the convict labor lease system in that state, to take effect October 1, 1918.

According to advices from Cleveland, M. E. Farr, president of the American Shipbuilding company, has announced that he has closed contracts for 36 steamers to be delivered in 1918, all of them for salt-water trade. The names of the persons who ordered the ships have not been given out, nor have the prices, but it is understood they will cost something like \$800,000 each.

Of the 75,195 persons who found employment through the federal employment service in the fiscal year 1918, 61.9 per cent were ordinary laborers; 77.48 per cent were American citizens, and of these latter 99.08 per cent were native-born Americans.

England is caring for its women munition workers in a very practical way. In most factories canteens supply hot meals day and night, rest and ambulance rooms have been set up, constant attendance.

Unions intending to order strikes cannot expect sympathetic action by other unions unless the latter are consulted before the walkout begins, according to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Women are now eligible to full membership in the Machinists' union, the International Association of Machinists having by popular vote amended its constitution so as to take in all women working in the trade.

A clause has been added to the revised constitution of Holland making women eligible to all governing offices and giving them a chance to get the ballot as soon as the government in power will grant it.

Hamilton (Canada) labor council endorsed the resolution of the Guelph trades council, asking the Dominion government to remove the embargo on oleomargarine and to admit it duty free.

In several instances where British munition factories have been built in solitary waste a complete village has been built for the women, with school, church and institute.

The Industrial accident board of Massachusetts, in its report to the legislature of 1917, strongly advocates making the workmen's compensation act compulsory.

The Bethlehem Steel corporation announced an increase of wages of approximately 10 per cent for all its employees, effective May 1.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has secured a working schedule signed by the Maine Central railroad to apply to its general offices.

Two thousand and three hundred Manitoba (Canada) boys and girls are entering a vegetable gardening competition this year.

The American tractor for agricultural purposes is being largely introduced into China.

An increase has been made in the wages of London (England) tailors of 2 cents an hour.

Tiffin (O.) Painters' union has raised wages from 30 cents an hour to 33 1/3 cents.

Auchinleck (Scotland) school board has decided to grant a bonus to all teachers.

Five hundred thousand women are engaged in making munitions in Great Britain.

Teamsters at Toronto have been increased \$1 a week.

Frisco upholsterers demand a minimum of \$5 a day.

Toronto (Canada) cigarmakers ask increased wages.

San Francisco has a Japanese Federation of Labor.

California's new child-labor law exempts newsboys.

City firemen at St. Paul, Minn., have formed a union.

Oregon's legislature killed a 48-hour law for women.

Kansas has strengthened its child-labor law.

STATE VIOLATING OWN LAWS

New York Commission Says Employers Work Under Conditions Not Tolerated in Private Plants.

The state of New York, far from being a model employer, is a persistent violator of its own laws for the protection of workers, according to a report by the state industrial commission. The conditions described affect 2,187 state workers. A large number of employees in the capitol building are suffering from eyestrain and other ailments readily traceable to bad lighting and defective sanitation in that costly structure. "Were there 2,187 men and women employed in a factory in the state, their working conditions would not be tolerated for a moment," the report says. "The proprietors of the factories would be served with 314 orders to amend conditions, from safeguarding machinery, improving sanitation, installing better lighting and repairing elevators to equipping their plants with means of exit required under the law for protection of their workers in the case of fire or panic."

Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 39 has organized the Tiffin Co-operative company at Tiffin, O., and opened a grocery and meat store. The company is an Ohio corporation with \$10,000 capital, divided into 1,000 shares. The unionists hold all preferred stock, which is the voting stock, but the common shareholders have all benefits except voting. Each member must hold two shares and is limited to one share of goods purchased. The store is supplying the needs of 160 families.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor and the joint legislative board of labor, the latter including representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods, have endorsed the stand taken by national labor leaders in Washington to "stand by the flag" in connection with the war. Announcement of this endorsement was made by Victor A. Olander, secretary of the federation.

In 1918 New York state compensated 60,000 industrial accidents, of which 1,500 resulted in death. This was the rate of five persons killed, 21 permanently crippled or maimed and 74 suffering serious temporary injuries each working day. The aggregate amount of compensation paid was \$500,000, exclusive of medical benefits. Arrangements have been practically completed by the Dominion government for co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who will send 22 agents to the United States in a campaign to attract agricultural laborers to western Canada.

Cost of living for an unskilled laborer in New York with a family of four in the two years ending February, 1917, according to the board of estimate, food advanced from \$33 to \$492.

The charge of murder against John R. Lawson, leader of the famous Colorado miners' strike, was virtually quashed when Attorney General Hubbard recommended a writ of error.

The Tennessee legislature has passed a law directing that iron foundries employing more than 12 molders must provide shower baths and other means of sanitation for these employees.

Two hundred and fifty miners formerly employed by the West Clinton Coal company were expelled by the Indiana United Mine Workers' union for striking without sanction.

Woman police for South Africa are recommended by an authority on law and order to meet social problems of present day, as brought about by the war.

Notice issued by the British military authorities calling certain colliery workmen in the South Wales coal field to the colors have been canceled.

Wages of miners in Nova Scotia have increased by approximately 23 per cent since November 1, 1916. War bonuses have also been granted.

Representatives of Machinists' unions in several Ontario (Canada) cities have decided to inaugurate a joint wage movement.

The United Mine Workers of America is conducting a vigorous organizing campaign in Maryland and adjoining coal fields.

A mammoth oil-driven harvester that is being tried on Australian wheat fields strips about sixty acres a day.

A war bonus of 50 cents a week has been granted to the surface workers in the mines at Cowal, Scotland.

Industrial accidents in Pennsylvania in February were 5,080 less than in the corresponding month last year.

The Women's Co-operative Guild of England, which has been in existence 30 years, has 30,000 members.

The state university of Kansas is preparing to establish a four-year course in city management.

Eighteen thousand applications for service in France have been received from English women.

The Monon railroad has granted its shop men an increase of 2 1/2 cents an hour.

Frisco union machinists have established a minimum wage of \$4.50 a day.

French and Italian bakershops of San Francisco are practically all unionized. Female messengers have proved a big success in New Brunswick, N. J. Japan has 330 girls' high schools, educating over 83,000 girls.

Japanese laundry workers at Fresno, Cal., have organized.

Deaths in California building industry total 1,500 a year.

Over 600 canteens are now catering to British war workers.

Frisco's Teamsters' union has more than 3,000 members.

South London, England, is to have woman lamp-lighters.

The Dying Thief

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant Dean, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—And he said, Jesus, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom. And he said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, today shalt thou be with me in Paradise.—Luke 23:42-43 R. V.

The highway robbers of Christ's day were often popular heroes, Jewish Rob

Roy, full of zeal to deliver their people from the Roman yoke. The two crucified with Christ may have been companions of Barabbas. One of them cries, "Thou be the Christ—save thyself and us;" he was doubtless thinking of the Jewish hopes for deliverance. But the other, who seems himself to have reviled Christ just a little before, turns to rebuke his companion and shows that a change has been wrought in him which continues to be an astonishment to all who read of it.

The malefactor was an unlikely person to be converted. The disciples had forsaken Christ and fled but this sinful man joins himself to him. He was the first of a long line of trophies from among the foes of Christ. The chief persecutor of the early church became its chief apostle, and the power of the cross over Christ's enemies abides. Elijah P. Brown, for many years editor of a well-known religious weekly, was once a leader of infidel clubs, yet God brought him to Christ under a simple plea from D. L. Moody. We should count no man hopeless but should covet Christ's enemies for his cause.

Unlikely Place for Conversion.

A cross was an unlikely place for conversion. The cross has been glorified in our eyes, but we are not to forget that it looked no more attractive to those who first saw it than a gallows looks to us. John Wesley declares that at one period he would have thought it a sin to seek to save souls outside a church building, but he was driven to the fields to preach and learned that any place can become a holy ground.—Samuel Hadley started preaching from the back roof of a low saloon.

The dying hour was an unlikely period for conversion. This story forever rebukes the idea that acceptance with God depends upon a round of sacraments or good works, for he had time for neither. This lesson still needs to be learned. Wesley was for many years a professing Christian, and even an ordained minister, before he learned it. He tells how he was thrilled in first preaching salvation, by faith alone, to a condemned prisoner and his joy when he heard the man say: "I am now ready to die. I know he has taken away my sins and there is no more condemnation for me."

Interesting Points.

There are several interesting points connected with the thief's conversion.

It began with the fear of God. He asks his companion, "Dost not thou fear God seeing thou art in the same condemnation?" His heart had been solemnized by the darkness which spread over the land and by all the scenes of the crucifixion. "Nobody fears God any more"—so we are told today. And indeed this frivolous, self-satisfied age is not marked by the fear of the Lord. It may require the horrors of an awful war to bring us to seriousness and a sense of the majesty of God. Alas, for the fact that sometime even God's judgments fall in this matter, just as one of the robbers was unmoved by all he had witnessed!

It was accompanied by frank confession of his sin. "We receive the due reward of our deeds." How refreshing when visiting in prisons, to find one who acknowledges his guilt and expresses contrition; there is hope for such a man.

Remarkable Faith.

But we would speak especially of the remarkable faith of this man. He prays, "Jesus, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom." To the multitude, and even to the disciples, the inscription declaring Jesus to be king of the Jews must have seemed a mockery indeed. The life of Jesus appeared a complete failure and his claims exploded. Yet, in that hour, there was begotten in the heart of this rough fellow a faith that saw the kingdom even beyond the cross. It was a faith akin to that by which Abraham was justified, of whom it is said he believed God "who quickened the dead and calleth those things which be not as though they were."

Somehow, men are prone to abuse God's gifts. We presume upon such mercy as it is set forth in this story and turn the grace of God into lasciviousness. Men argue that because the dying thief was saved, they too may be saved when dying, and so they put off repentance for their deathbeds. But how knowest thou, O man, that such an opportunity will be thine? Even if time be given at the last, the heart may be adamant and repentance an impossibility. "True repentance is never too late; late repentance is seldom true."

FIRST IS ON GUARD DUTY

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST TENNESSEE REGIMENT STATIONED ALONG THE RAILROADS.

First Battalion At Harriman Guarding Bridges; Second Is At Knoxville, While the Third Is Stationed At Nashville For the Present.

Nashville.—The First Tennessee Infantry has been assigned to guard railroad property in Tennessee by Col. Harry S. Berry. The First battalion of Memphis will go to Harriman to guard the lines of the L. & N., Q. & C. and C. & O. railroads. The Second battalion of Nashville will go to Knoxville and will protect the lines of the Southern railway. The Third battalion will have its headquarters in Nashville and will guard the L. & N. and N., C. & St. L. railroads.

The machine gun company will remain here to guard the bridges across the Cumberland river. Company L also will have its headquarters here and will guard the tunnel at Ridgetop and the south tunnel on the L. & N.

Col. Berry will have his headquarters at Belle Meade. The headquarters company will remain with him. While headquarters of the three battalions will be at Knoxville, Harriman and Nashville, the battalions will be split up into small units and scattered along the lines of the railroads. One platoon to each post probably will be the strength of the units.

Col. Berry will be required to inspect every outpost of his regiment once a month. The battalion commanders will inspect every one twice a month and the company commanders will inspect every one once a week.

Thousands Cheer Departing Troops.

War with Germany in all its grim reality was brought forcefully home to thousands of Memphians when they saw the Memphis guardsmen depart for their mobilization camp at Nashville Thursday night to be mustered into the service of the United States.

It was the second time within the year that Memphis had seen her soldier boys march off to war, but the leave-taking was wholly different from the farewell last June. Then the guardsmen departed amid deafening cheers; this time the great crowd was silent as the trains moved out of the station.

There was a feeling among the thousands that many months, perhaps years, would come and go before the Memphis boys come back again, and that was why the cheers gave way to tears as the troop trains drew out into the night and melted into the darkness.

Committee of National Defense.

Gov. Rye has announced the members of the executive committee of Tennessee in the state council of national defense, as follows:

W. R. Webb, Bell Buckle; Rutledge Smith, Cookeville; Luke Lea, A. M. Shook and W. K. McAllister, Nashville; Tom Colley, Centerville; Joseph F. Dunlap, Clarksville; Thomas F. Winfield and James D. Senter, Memphis; J. D. C. Atkins, Paris; Isaac B. Tigrett, Jackson; J. Fred Johnson, Kingsport; John L. Boyd, Knoxville; James B. Frazier, Newell Sanders and J. Reid Voight, Chattanooga.

Government Names Physicians.

Gov. Rye has appointed the following prominent surgeons and physicians to represent Tennessee on the committee of American physicians for medical preparedness of the council of national defense: William D. Haggard, Nashville; C. N. Cowden, Nashville; Olin West, Nashville; E. C. Eyllott, Memphis; G. M. Ellis, Chattanooga; Rufus E. Fort, Nashville; W. Battle Malone, Memphis; S. R. Miller, Knoxville, and M. Moore, Memphis.

Great Activity At Belle Meade.

Camp Belle Meade is being rapidly filled with members of the different companies of the First Tennessee regiment, which will be mustered into the federal service in a few days. It is not known where the outfit will be stationed, but it is generally understood that the boys will be detailed for guard duty "somewhere in Tennessee" for the present.

Elevations in Tennessees.

The geological survey of Tennessee has just issued bulletin No. 19 on the "Elevations in Tennessee," by Mrs. Elizabeth Cockrill Ingersoll, former secretary of the survey. The places mentioned in the bulletin, 1,400 in all, cover about 29 per cent of the postoffice of the state.

Smith Named as Delegate.

On the request of Secretary of War Baker for all the states to appoint a representative to a defense and food conference at Washington, Gov. Rye named Mr. Rutledge Smith as the delegate from Tennessee.

S. A. Swilley Pardoned.

Gov. Rye granted a pardon to S. A. Swilley, who was convicted in 1917 of violating the four-mile law in Shelby county and given a sentence of 30 days in the workhouse and to pay a fine of \$50. The man is almost blind and has a wife and several dependent children.

Two hundred students and faculty members of the Agricultural College, University of Tennessee, have been excused to return home and join the "army of the furrow."

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

SENTIMENT IN RUSSIA.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, in a survey of the two years sobriety in Russia, quotes a representative of the duma as saying that "the very thought of the fearful consequences on the battlefield and in the country itself of a continuation of the alcohol regime makes every patriot shudder." The writer continues: "We are, therefore, more than overjoyed to know that it has been statistically proved that the daily producing capacity of the workman, since the promulgation of that message of salvation, has been increased by 15 per cent, and that Monday, the day when millions of muzhik (farmers) were found in the gutters, has become a normal work day in Russia. But not only the mir (village community) felt the consequences; the life also in the city was as if of a sudden transformed. How quickly the population grasped the prospective benefits of the great reform is best shown by the fact that when it became known that the imperial ukase, in order to become legally valid, would need the express consent of the majority of the mirs, only an exceedingly low percentage refused the endorsement."

"Nobody has so quickly and completely grasped the import of the social revolution as woman, the greatest sufferer from the old alcohol curse. We are, therefore, not astonished to learn that as soon as the saloons were definitely closed the peasant women marched to the churches in Indian file to burn a candle each, thanking the Lord for the great delivery."

"When last spring the question of repermitting the sale of beer and red wine came up in the duma, Tarasov, a farmer-deputy, exclaimed: 'If the women would hear you they would pull you down from this platform!'"

A NEW YORK HOTEL MAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Frank Case, for 14 years proprietor of the Algonquin hotel, New York city, has closed his bar to stay closed. The fact is chronicled by the New York Times. Being asked "why" by a group of astonished friends to whom he made the announcement, Mr. Case pointed to a small boy crossing the hotel lobby with a bunch of school books under his arm. "There's one reason right there," he said. "That youngster is my own son, just coming home from school. I have decided that I don't want to pay his school bills and the other costs of bringing him up on the profits from booze. I guess that's my chief reason, but there are others."

"The large profits made by the bar, (\$10,000 last year)," he went on, "made me sick. I had to admit to myself that I was a rumseller, and that is something I don't want to be. I am not posing as a reformer. I take a drink myself occasionally, but I don't want to sell it to another man. Would you want to?" Everybody said no, although there was not a total abstainer in the group.

TO MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS.

Speaking at a meeting of the Dry Chicago federation concerning the memorial to congress in behalf of national prohibition, ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts said: "The memorial is cast in very radical terms, but it has won the support of most persons of great importance in the most conservative circles and in all walks of life. Professors of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, heads of great railroad corporations, presidents of banks and leaders in the industrial and commercial world, as well as scientists and alienists, have signed this document. We think that both congress and the country will be astonished at the character of the signatures when they are published."

SIGNIFICANT ADS.

Saloons—Several first-class locations, for sale or rent. Apply United States Brewing company, 2510 Elston avenue.

The above advertisement is from the Chicago Tribune. Like the many other ads of the same nature, it is a pretty good indication of what the trade thinks about the "receding prohibition wave!" Also of the real opinion of saloon men as to whether or not prohibition prohibits.

A SAFETY MEASURE.

The new liability and compensation laws give the employer no option; he must pay for an injured workman, irrespective of the cause. If he tolerates alcohol-users on his premises, he must pay the cost of their mistakes.

As a result of these laws employers have installed safety appliances and started "safety campaigns." Their new rules against alcohol have precisely the same inspiration.—Harper's Magazine.

PROHIBITION BAD FOR BUSINESS.

Prohibition is bad for some kinds of business, and this fact must be admitted. It is bad for the business of loafing; bad for the fellow that runs a drunk care establishment, bad for the fellow whose business is robbing drunks on the street, bad for the jailkeeper, bad for the bawdy house, bad for the wives who have formed the habit of being beaten up every Saturday night by a drunken husband, bad for the parasites who live off saloon keepers by permitting them to disobey the law.—Cole's Review.